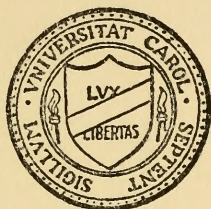


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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE'S PRISON

RALEIGH, N. C.

July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930

THE STATE'S PRISON, RALEIGH

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day April, A. D., 1869, entitled "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF A PENITENTIARY." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to erect a Penitentiary, Document Number 18, Legislative Documents, 1868-70.

The Prison building is a brick structure, erected upon a granite foundation. The Prison wall is built of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and a quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the Capitol on the extension of Morgan street and near Hillsboro road.

The affairs of the Prison are administered by a board of seven directors appointed by the Governor.

Two farms and eighteen camps are operated. The Caledonia farm in Halifax County for white prisoners contains 6573 acres of which 5250 are under cultivation. The Camp Polk farm in Wake County for youthful white prisoners under twenty years of age contains 2535 acres of which 1100 are in cultivation.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE'S PRISON

J. W. Bunn, Chairman	Raleigh
L. F. Abernethy	Hickory
D. C. Barnes	Murfreesboro
E. B. Bridges	Charlotte
A. S. Copeland	Kinston
B. B. Everett	Palmyra
J. R. Smith	Mount Airy

THE STATE'S PRISON, RALPH

SUPERINTENDENTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>
W. T. Hicks -----	Wake
Paul F. Faison -----	Wake
A. Leazar -----	Iredell
Jno. R. Smith -----	Wayne
J. M. Mewborne -----	Lenoir
W. H. Day -----	Wake
J. S. Mann -----	Hyde
J. J. Laughinghouse -----	Pitt
J. R. Collie -----	Franklin
E. F. McCullough -----	Bladen
Geo. Ross Pou -----	Johnston

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, O. MAX GARDNER,
Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:

I submit herewith the Biennial reports of Geo. Ross Pou, Superintendent of the State Prison Department; Chester O. Bell, Auditor; H. H. Honeycutt, Warden; Dr. J. H. Norman, Physician; Dr. J. E. Osborne, Dentist. Also report of the State Auditor's office for the biennium ended June 30, 1930.

It is the opinion of the Board of Directors of The State's Prison that never before in the history of the State have the Prison authorities been confronted with such perplexing problems as they have in the past two years, and I wish to commend all officers for their devotion to duty, their hearty cooperation and economical and efficient administration of their several offices.

Respectfully,

J. W. BUNN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT POU

To the Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Prison Department:

I have the honor to submit herewith certain financial and statistical data concerning the operations of this Department for the biennium ended June 30, 1930.

The financial statements presented were prepared by representatives of the State Auditor's Department.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

As stated in previous reports, the purchase of equipment and supplies has been made, when practical, on competitive bid.

RELIGIOUS

Religious services are provided each Sunday at each of the twenty-one points of confinement of State prisoners. In some instances services are also held at night during the week. A New Testament is provided for each prisoner upon commitment and he is encouraged to attend the religious services.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The Prison, in addition to two full time physicians, a dentist and a druggist, has at its command and on its staff several eminent surgeons of Raleigh, who perform all major operations. The health of the prisoners has been extremely good. The death rate is exceedingly low. Reports of the Prison Inspector, who represents jointly the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the State Board of Health, evidences the high sanitary condition of the Central Prison at Raleigh, the Camp Polk Prison Farm near Method, the Caledonia Prison Farm in Halifax County and the eighteen road and quarry camps which have been maintained under the direct supervision of this Department.

DISCIPLINE

More than eight years have now elapsed since it has been found necessary to resort to "the whipping post," or to flogging for the purpose of maintaining discipline. It has been found better to use "brain rather than brawn" in handling prisoners. We have continued the use of solitary confinement on bread and water as our most severe form of punishment and have found it most effective. As a whole, the general morale of the prisoners is good. Less than fifteen per cent are classed as incorrigibles, while about 30 per cent are honor grade prisoners in which classification are several life termers. Taking into consideration the increased population and number of units, the escapes are lower and recaptures higher.

EMPLOYMENT AFTER DISCHARGE

One of the greatest services this Department can render is to "locate" or find employment for the discharged or paroled prisoner. Particular attention has been given this during the past several years and employment for many has been obtained.

FARMING

The cultivation of the Caledonia Prison Farm located in Halifax County and of the Camp Polk Farm in Wake County has, for the past two years, been under the able direction of Mr. Geo. R. Ross, Director of State-Owned Farms. Improved methods of farming and increased diversification have been employed.

Large quantities of corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, alfalfa, peas, beans, rye, oats, wheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, vegetables, pork and beef have been raised.

Director Ross has given particular attention to increased production of food stuffs. He has followed the Governor's Live-at-Home Program so far as present facilities will permit.

Director Ross has at all times given full cooperation to this office and it is felt that this Department was most fortunate in obtaining his services.

The production of pure bred seed, swine and cattle on the farms of the Prison Department for distribution to farmers at a nominal cost will prove of inestimable value and, in my opinion, this policy should be concentrated upon and largely expanded to the end that this Department may be more cooperative rather than competitive.

There is submitted below a letter from Director of State-Owned Farms, Mr. Geo. R. Ross, which sets forth very clearly the farming activities on the two prison operated farms:

MR. GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent,*
State's Prison,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

DEAR MR. POU:

In keeping with the "Live-at-Home" Program, the desire of Governor Gardner and you and your Board, I am sure you will be pleased with the two reports recently turned in by Mr. Ranes from Caledonia Farm and Mr. Hodges from the Camp Polk Farm, which facts would, no doubt, be of general interest.

SUMMARY

Only one-third of the Camp Polk Farm this year was devoted to cotton and only about forty per cent of the Caledonia Farm was devoted to cotton. The Camp Polk Farm produced 187 tons of hay, ensilage and stover. The Caledonia Farm produced 2,000 tons of hay, straw, stover and ensilage.

The Camp Polk Farm produced twenty-seven tons of cabbage, collards, squash, tomatoes and onions. The Caledonia

Farm consumed sixty-five tons of the same vegetables, and a large surplus was fed to cattle and hogs.

The Camp Polk Farm produced 375 bushels of beans and peas and the Caledonia Farm produced 11,300 gallons of sorghum.

The Camp Polk Farm produced 3,120 bushels of white and sweet potatoes. The Caledonia Farm produced 2,650 barrels of white potatoes and 12,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.

The Camp Polk Farm produced 29,597 pounds of (pork) meat and lard. The Caledonia Farm produced 1,250 hogs, 491 of which have been sold as a surplus.

The Camp Polk Farm has sold to the Central Prison and otherwise over \$3,000 worth of surplus food crop and have on hand a liberal supply of feed.

The Camp Polk Farm canned this year 2,500 gallons of fruits and vegetables. The Caledonia Farm canned 11,000 gallons of vegetables.

The Caledonia Farm has sold this year seed wheat, oats, rye and barley under the supervision of the State Crop Improvement Association, amounting to \$4,966.25. They have sold their surplus of white and sweet potatoes into the northern markets for \$4,687.00. They have sold their surplus hogs through the Richmond market for \$9,533.00

Yours very truly,

GEO. R. ROSS,

Director, State-Owned Farms.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

The following industries and trades are engaged in and taught: General farming, manufacturing auto licenses, electric welding, brick masonry, general electrical work, carpentry, painting, general saw milling, ginning, chair weaving, mattress and pillow making, air and electric drilling, firing, concrete work, tailoring, fancy work, laundering, cooking, milling accountancy, tractor and truck driving, cabinet making, blacksmithing, dairying, plumbing, upholstering, horticulture, shoe mending, finger printing, culvert making, mining, raising and care of swine. Every effort is made "to fit a round peg in a round hole and a square peg in a square hole" in making selections for the placement of prisoners in the above named industries and trades. Many prisoners who have come to the Prison without any trade whatsoever have been released and immediately employed at good wages at the trade they have learned while in Prison. This work is deemed constructive and important, as the discharged prisoner with a trade stands a better chance to earn an honest living, thereby causing him to lay aside his life of crime, and in such instances such prisoners become an asset to the State rather than a continuing liability in the destruction of life and property, which would place the State to untold and continued expense in Court trials and in maintaining such prisoner in Prison.

GENERAL

As stated in previous reports the primary task of this Department is to protect Society. It has a further duty to perform, and that is the effort to rehabilitate while punishment is meted out through imprisonment. It should also be used for the purpose of redemption or reformation. I believe in rigid discipline. I believe prisoners should be forced to perform labor to the extent of their mental and physical capacities. I believe in giving prisoners an opportunity to so equip themselves while in Prison as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood upon discharge. I believe in putting forth every effort to instil in them self-restraint and self-respect to the end that upon discharge they may so conduct themselves as to regain the respect of honest and law abiding citizens. I believe this to be the constructive and humane manner of handling prisoners and in the final analysis will prove profitable, economically, socially and financially.

Of course every prisoner given these opportunities of training and betterment will not profit thereby, but I can point to many hundred prisoners who have been discharged, paroled or pardoned within the past few years, who have gone back to freedom, are living honest lives and have taken up life anew. On the other hand "repeaters" in our Prison are negligible. There are men who will continue to ply their trade of crime so long as they live, regardless of what may be done.

This cannot be called "coddling" but is giving to the State dual protection—protection while the prisoner is confined and protection from his further depredations after discharge. This is real economy.

Your attention is directed to the actual annual per capita cost of maintaining a prisoner which for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929 amounted to \$268.00; and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930 was \$278.63. The per capita cost could be very materially decreased were it possible to concentrate all prisoners in only two or three units. During the past biennium a number of small camps have been operated and in these the per capita cost is much greater than in larger units. The necessary personnel of any camp, so far as the stockade is concerned, can handle 100 men as well as it can guard 25 men.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Having served as a member of the Prison Commission which was appointed by Governor Gardner in March, 1930, and having also been a member of the subcommittee which drafted the final recommendations, I do not feel that at this time I have additional recommendations to submit. I am therefore submitting below, for your consideration, the subcommittee report referred to and I desire to respectfully urge its adoption as outlining the policies of this Prison Administration. *

* Subcommittee report approved by Board of Directors on Monday, December 15, 1930.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON
NORTH CAROLINA'S PRISON PROBLEM

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

Realizing that the time had arrived in North Carolina for a searching inquiry to be made into the question of the North Carolina State Prison, its facilities, its financial, agricultural and industrial activities, the question of parole and probation, and a study of the modern trend in penology, a Commission was appointed by Governor Gardner in March, 1930, and the Committee held its first meeting in Raleigh on March 11, composed of the following persons:

L. F. Abernethy, Hickory; T. L. Bland, Raleigh; E. B. Bridges, Charlotte; J. W. Bunn, Raleigh; R. A. Doughton, Raleigh; Baxter Durham, Raleigh; A. H. Graham, Hillsboro; E. B. Jeffress, Greensboro; C. O' H. Laughinghouse,* Raleigh; A. D. MacLean, Washington; Nathan O'Berry, Raleigh; Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill; George Ross Pou, Raleigh; J. G. Stikeleather, Asheville; L. G. Whitley, Raleigh; with Governor Gardner acting as Chairman.

This Commission has held several meetings and authorized Dr. Odum to make an exhaustive study of the State Prison situation; it also authorized a subcommittee, composed of E. B. Bridges, A. H. Graham, T. L. Bland, and George Ross Pou, to visit Alabama to study and report upon the Alabama prison plant, which is one of the most modern in the country; it has had the benefit of several meetings with the Directors of the State's Prison; the full cooperation and helpful advice of Superintendent George Ross Pou; inspections have been made of the Central Prison at Raleigh and of the Caledonia State Prison Farm, and of the Cary Prison Farm; it has had the benefit of reports from various other states and prison commissions, such as "Report of Special Committee on the Parole Problem" appointed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, January 24, 1930; excerpts from the proceedings of the Governor's Conference, 1923-1928, upon the "Solution of the Prison Labor Problem"; reports of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor; the research work of a large group of people under Dr. Odum's direction, all set forth more fully in his report which has been transmitted to you.

The very comprehensive and constructive report of Dr. Odum has been of great value to this subcommittee. His work constitutes the most thorough and complete study ever made of the North Carolina prison problem, and is, perhaps, one of the outstanding works of its character in the country.

* Deceased.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The subcommittee, after a careful study of all available information upon the prison situation in North Carolina and its social and economic phases, recommends that action be taken in the 1931 General Assembly as follows:

1. Enactment of laws providing for a system of parole with proper machinery for its administration, and with an adequate follow-up system to see that paroled prisoners observe the conditions of parole.

2. That adequate facilities be provided for the useful employment of all prisoners physically fit for work, so that all such prisoners may have profitable employment; that as many as possible should be placed upon the highways, and also used for the production of road materials; that more intelligent farm operations be established, including facilities for saving the products produced upon the farms; that dairying and allied industries be added; that cold storage plants, granaries and canneries be established for the purpose of adequately protecting the meats and foodstuffs produced; that production of money crops, such as cotton and peanuts, be diversified by increased production of foodstuffs and products intended for use not only for the prison but for other State institutions; that such industries be conducted by the State's Prison the products of which can be largely devoted to State use as more particularly set forth further on in this report.

3. The adoption of the parole system in North Carolina and the expansion of the Prison's agricultural program means that proper facilities must be provided to make this program a success. It is admitted that the present Central Prison is not now adapted to, or can be economically altered into the type of prison plant that meets modern demands. It is unsafe from the standpoint of fire protection; it is costly to heat; it is expensive to operate; it is devoid of proper sanitary facilities; it lacks adequate hospital facilities; and, in general while possessing an imposing appearance, its condition as a central plant is thoroughly uneconomic, and it possesses the danger of a fire trap.

A new central prison should first be constructed on the Cary Farm; the present prison farms should be more intensively cultivated and facilities expanded. If work is not found for the remaining idle men an additional farm should be purchased in the eastern, and later — as the needs develop — one in the western section of the State — all as more particularly set forth in this report.

In the development of these two plants, many of the now idle prisoners can be put to work. It is possible also that some of the institutional farming operations now being carried on by the individual institutions can be taken over. This would give additional employment to prisoners and relieve the present idleness.

4. In order to carry out the above program it is requested that the General Assembly make available for the purpose the \$400,000.00 bond issue heretofore authorized by the 1927 General Assembly, but unexpended.

5. That there be established a coordination of all State agencies dealing with penal and correctional institutions; that the facilities of the North Carolina Agricultural and Engineering College, the State Department of Agriculture, and other agencies, be made available and utilized for the purpose of obtaining the most expert advice and guidance upon the agricultural and other problems.

6. This enlarged program requires the need of a more trained personnel, and it is, therefore, recommended that the University of North Carolina and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering devote attention to the training of proper persons for the personnel of the prison farm and industrial operations, and for handling the prisoners.

7. That if the State Highway System takes over the county highways of North Carolina the General Assembly must also provide for taking over the county convicts by the State's Prison, else the counties will be forced to levy direct ad valorem tax for the maintenance of county convicts with practically no means of useful employment of the convicts.

We set forth below more fully the information upon which we base the above recommendations, all of which information herewith submitted is to be considered as a part of the recommendations as fully as if set forth under the appropriate headings.

PAROLE

One of the controlling factors in our recommendation of the above program for handling the prison problem in North Carolina is based upon the adoption of a system of parole and probation with adequate machinery for its proper administration. As a matter of fact, parole may be termed the keystone in the arch of the proposed prison system of North Carolina, since it is believed that a proper system will enable the prison management to more economically handle the prisoners; that it will encourage a better prison spirit and fuller cooperation of the men and women in the State's Prison in the tasks assigned them; that it will build up a better morale; and that it will hold out the hope to a man or woman that faithful service from the very start of the prison term will hasten the day for the final release of the prisoner, not to be cast out upon society at the end of the term, often without friends or money, but that the State lends a helping hand to a reformed prisoner to re-establish himself or herself in a useful occupation, and with assistance in re-adjustment to after-prison life.

A proper parole agency should be set up, with sufficient employees so that proper contacts may be kept with those released

from prison but still under the State's observation as parolees. This central parole agency should have jurisdiction, not only over parolees from the State's Prison, but over all other institutions which release persons upon parole. It should function under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Welfare, or in close coordination therewith, because the local superintendents of public welfare can be utilized for assistance in securing profitable employment for released prisoners, and for some local supervision over them while still under parole conditions. Often while prisoners have been confined the welfare departments have had to care for the families and dependents, and the work of family relief for prisoners' dependents naturally ties in with the efforts to restore the prisoner after release into profitable employment. The final objective, of course, is to do everything possible to encourage a released prisoner to become a useful person.

After the parole system has been properly set up and has functioned a sufficient length of time to become efficient we recommend that provision be made for adoption of probation in lieu of the much abused "suspended sentence." The parole system applies to a person who is conditionally released from prison, and probation is a term applied to those convicted of some crime and given a conditional sentence based upon good behavior, or other conditions, and, therefore, permitted to go from court with very little opportunity for the court to follow them up and to determine whether or not the conditions have been fulfilled. It would promote justice in North Carolina if machinery was set up for this probation work.

Where probation has been in charge of proper personnel in connection with juvenile court work good results have been obtained.

All authorities agree that it is much cheaper to supervise men on parole than it is to continue them in prison. Some authorities recommend that no person be eligible to parole until the prisoner has served two-thirds of the minimum sentence, and that the balance of this period, provided the prisoner has reached the proper prison grade to be eligible for parole, should be employed as the transition period in transplanting a person from prison life into civil life. It is estimated that a proper system of parole in North Carolina will annually save the State of North Carolina approximately \$100,000.00 over and above the cost of the administration of the parole supervision. It is therefore, a mandatory economic step for the State to take.

CLASSIFICATION

It is recommended that a proper system of classification of prisoners be established with ample facilities in the new Central Prison for the examination, observation, and treatment of prisoners; that not only should physical defects, as far as possible, be removed, but that thorough mental tests be applied; that proper hospital facilities be provided for both men and women, and that suitable laboratories, with X-ray and other equipment, be

provided so that prisoners may have the full benefit of medical science. This plan presupposes that adequate psychiatric services will be available to the State's Prison.

It is recommended that prisoners also be classified from a vocational and adaptability standpoint so that each person's capabilities can be utilized to the greatest advantage by the State's Prison System. Some men can always do a given thing not only better but more cheerfully than others. The problem of the prison management will be to fit the best adapted man into the job fitted for him, and with the diversity of the prison program recommended herewith there should be ample opportunity to employ the personnel profitably.

FACTS ABOUT PRISONERS

A study of Dr. Odum's report emphasizes the fact that three things are outstanding as among the causes for crime:

1. Broken homes, unhappy family living conditions and poverty.
2. Ignorance and wanderlust, due partly to conditions set forth under subhead (1).

It is significant that the report sets forth that more than 68 per cent of the prisoners of the 2,300 now in the State Penitentiary left home before they were 21 years old (page 21 et cetera); that more than 50 per cent of the prisoners only went from the first to the sixth grade; that 18 per cent never attended any school. It is interesting to note that 1,867 (83 per cent) of the prisoners were employed at the time they committed their crimes, and that 51.5 per cent of the prisoners used whiskey, and 2.2 per cent used narcotics, and that 36.7 per cent had venereal disease.

3. The report indicates the necessity for training these men while in prison for useful occupations so they can re-adjust themselves when they leave prison. One of the duties of the prison management should be to conduct schools where those not able to read or write may have opportunity to learn before being paroled, and that men's talents be employed by a careful classification of prisoners so that the State may obtain the best use of their services.

The report shows an examination of past years indicates that the curve of crime rises and falls in relation to disturbing economic elements; therefore, forecasting the prison problem in relation to the present economic aspect, we may as well prepare for receiving an additional number of people on account of the present depression.

4. It is useless to release a lot of men on the State at the present time unless these men can be properly placed where they can find employment. It would be better for the State to retain them awhile and utilize the opportunity for educational training and in preparation for return to civil life.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

The second phase of the prison problem involves the question of employment of the prisoners, the type of employment, the kind of farming, and the sort of industries to be maintained by the prison management. A large number can be profitably utilized upon the farms, especially those whose former habits of life, or whose tendencies fit them for farmers, but there are many others whose natural tendencies abhor farming and these can be more profitably and happily employed in some of the industrial activities of the State's Prison. Improved farming methods must be adopted upon the State's Farms, and dairying and stock raising should be added for the improvement of the soil as well as providing meats, dairy products, and foodstuffs, not only for the prison but for other State institutions. Cold storage plants, granaries, and canneries should be installed for the purpose of protecting the meats and foodstuffs produced, and a State system of purchasing should be inaugurated by which the surplus requirements of the State Farms can be utilized at State institutions, thereby saving the taxpayers large sums of money, much of which is now going out of the State for the purchase of foodstuffs which can and should be economically produced in North Carolina. (See statement attached hereto of the amount of money spent for such products by State institutions and agencies.) *

As many prisoners as possible should be placed upon the highways and in the quarries and gravel pits so that the road work of the State can be enlarged and greater service rendered to the people. The making of concrete pipe at the State's Prison, and the manufacture of the automobile license plates are illustrations of prison industries maintained to supply State needs, and these should be continued.

The State printing plant has worked successfully, not only in providing for a small part of the State printing, but has also provided vocational training for a number of men, which enables them to adjust themselves after prison life.

An industry can be organized around the shop of the State Highway Commission at Cary for the construction and repair of automobiles and trucks and roadbuilding machinery used by the Highway Department, and it is probable that construction and repair of school busses can also become a successful prison industry. The State is becoming largely responsible for the schools, and truck expense is a large item in the county school budgets. Such an industry, if properly developed, would give opportunity to train a large number of capable young fellows in a trade which should assist them in re-adjusting themselves when they leave prison. Guilford County has recently made a

* This statement will be found as on appendix to this biennial report on pages number 69, 70 and 71.

successful experiment in repairing and maintaining its trucks and road building equipment at the prison camp, and we are confident that the State could coordinate its prison and highway endeavors successfully.

A laundry is now being operated as one of the prison industries, utilizing the women prisoners. This laundry can probably be expanded to care for most, if not all, of the State institutions' laundry in the Raleigh zone.

A sewing room is now being operated at the Central Prison, utilizing women labor, and is engaged in the manufacture of clothing for State use. This industry can be expanded, especially if the State should take over control of county convicts.

As needs develop other industrial activities can be operated for the purpose of supplying needs of State agencies.

The dairying, and other livestock operations recommended in this report, should provide a diversity of training and employment for prisoners which will enable them to better re-adapt themselves when they are paroled.

The report shows that at the Caledonia Farm, and other camps, approximately 250,000 pounds of pork meat were produced last year, but that all of this could not be saved due to the fact that no cold storage packing plant was available, and many of the hogs had to be sold alive to packing houses — not always upon the most favorable market. During the same period the State's Prison purchased approximately 500,000 pounds of salt meat. With proper facilities not only can all of this meat be raised on the present State farms, but such things as hams, shoulders, sausage, salt meats, lard, and other products can be supplied to other State institutions. The Caledonia Farm is excellently adapted for pork production, and the Cary Farm is admirably adapted for intensive dairying operations, although dairying can also be successfully engaged in at the Caledonia Farm.

It is recommended that immediate attention be given to the construction of a heavy duty, all weather road from the Caledonia Farm to the railroad station at Tillery. It is most essential that this be done, and prison labor can be profitably employed in this project. It is also recommended that as early as practicable the highway from Caledonia Farm connecting with the State Highway System be given an all weather surface treatment. This is essential, especially in view of the agricultural program recommended for the Caledonia Farm.

It is recommended that such vegetables and produce as can be used in State institutions and in the State's Prison be produced, and that the excess be canned, but that the State not engage in this except for the purpose of State agency and institutional use.

NEW CENTRAL PRISON

The new Central Prison should probably be located upon the Cary Farm because:

1. Of its central location.
2. Of the possibility of developing dairying to supply State institutions in the Raleigh zone, for this type of land will be highly improved by dairying operations.
3. Of the possibility of coordinating the highway shops as one of the prison industries, and also developing other industries and the continuation of existing ones near the institutions and departments utilizing the products thereof.

The new State prison plant should be designed along modern lines of an inexpensive type of architecture — largely one and two story buildings, and this institution, among other things, should be composed of the following departments:

1. The receiving and classification station for all prisoners.
2. Quarters for the handling of incorrigibles, and for the safekeeping of prisoners held for trial.
3. Quarters for the death cell and electrocution department, perhaps, segregated from other prisoners.
4. Quarters for prisoners needed for the Central Prison farming and industrial operations.
5. Complete hospital and medical examination facilities.
6. The bureau of identification.
7. The State Superintendent and the State Prison Warden's office.
8. Quarters for female prisoners segregated from the men's quarters.
9. Probably segregated quarters for the handling of negro girl delinquents as there is a pressing need for a department of this sort.
10. And probably quarters for disabled prisoners not yet paroled or assigned to other institutions.

DISPOSITION OF THE OLD CENTRAL PRISON

It is suggested that the State can make profitable use of the present old Central Prison plant by converting part of it into a central State warehouse to be utilized as a part of the State central purchasing agency which it is proposed to create. The walls are sound and the old cells and floors and partitions can be removed and concrete floors laid at a reasonable cost. Two or three floors can be created in one of the wings with the elevator service and a sprinkler system installed in order to reduce insurance rates. The other wing can be altered as needed. The State will undoubtedly find a central warehouse and a centralization point very useful. It might be possible to continue operation of

the concrete pipe plant and the license tag plant as prison industries operated in the present location and transport prisoners back and forth.

It is also suggested that the present office section of the plant can be fire-proofed and a small heating plant installed for this section and utilized for some offices or departments of the State Government.

FINANCIAL ASPECT

A careful study of the State Government, and its departments and institutions, leads to the inescapable conclusion that economies in State purchasing over present methods of purchasing can be effected by the creation of a contract and purchasing agency, which will reimburse the State in one year's operations for the whole cost of the prison construction and alteration program recommended in this report. By the utilization of its prison plant and prison farms to produce products needed by State institutions and State agencies as far as possible; the proper warehousing and protection of the products so produced; the distribution of these products through the Contract and Purchasing agency of the State, together with the exercise of the greatest business efficiency in making purchases of those products and supplies which must be purchased from private sources, the State will bring real business management into State business operations.

NEW STATE FARMS

In the purchase of new State farms the advice of the soil and farming experts in the State's departments and institutions should be obtained, and especially attention should be given to adaptability of the lands for the type of farming contemplated. The State Health Department also should be consulted as to the possibilities of adequate drainage and sanitary conditions. It is recommended that farming operations be conducted in sufficiently large units to be economically managed, but that the farms be located in different parts of the State so that the State's Prison agricultural system will be enabled to take full advantage of the State's climate conditions and agricultural diversity. We believe, however, that no new farms should be purchased until (1), the Cary Farm unit is constructed, and (2), the needed improvements are made at Caledonia Farm. In the development of these two plants many of the now idle prisoners can be put to work.

COORDINATED EFFORTS

In the handling of the prison problem in North Carolina, as well as in the handling of all other problems, the State should be able to synchronize, harmonize, and utilize its trained personnel. For instance, dairying operations and farming operations at all State institutions should be under the general supervision and direction of the experts now in the employ of the State.

We are spending thousands of dollars to teach farmers better agricultural methods when only recently such expert knowledge was applied to some of the State's own farming operations. The policy of producing pure seeds should be continued, the State Agricultural Department and the State A. and E. College should be utilized to the utmost, and State test farm work coordinated with prison farm operations.

At every prison camp there should be ample sanitary facilities provided, with an abundance of pure water, and hot and cold shower baths. Prisoners should be trained in the rules of sanitation because many of them come from homes where modern rules of sanitation are unknown. The State Health Department can assist greatly in directing this educational work. There are many other ways in which the trained personnel of the State can be mobilized to assist in the handling of the prison problems.

TRAINING EMPLOYEES

The newer type of prison program in North Carolina will involve a different type of employee in the handling of the prisoners. Schools for training guards and foremen, and other employees, should be held, possibly as an extension work of the University or A. and E. College, so that the most intelligent treatment of the prison subject can be brought to these men who are in intimate contact with the prisoners. It is possible that many of the old type prison guards will be found unsuited and that it will be necessary to bring in other men of a different type. If the State does establish an improved civil service system all prison employees should be placed under such rules and regulations as are adopted.

COUNTY CONVICTS

The problem of the State's Prison is only half of the prison problem in North Carolina. There are as many men in the 51 county chain gang camps as there are in the State's Prison, and only about ten of the camps in North Carolina can be said to fully conform to the present day standards for caring for the convicts. This immediately presents the problem of whether the present is not the time for the county convicts to be transferred to State control, the State to utilize existing county convict camps, which meet the required standards of housing and sanitary conditions, as camps for short term prisoners — say, up to six or twelve months — and all others to be sent to the State's Prison. In other words, since the county is a ward of the State is it not better for the State while planning its prison system to plan to take care of the whole prison population in its enlarged farming program, and upon State road work, and in allied industries producing materials for highways? Certainly the parole system must apply to county prisoners as well as to State prisoners. County government cannot be organized on an efficient and economic basis as long as the counties have the convict camps as a part of the

county administrative work. Certain it is that if the State Highway System is to assume charge of most of the county highways the counties will have little or no work for the prisoners to do, and the State will be better prepared to handle and manage them and coordinate them than the counties. Jails, as far as possible, should be kept free for receiving prisoners yet to be tried, and those prisoners sentenced to terms and disabled for work should be sent to some prison camp or to the State's Prison System. Only by this method can many of the counties avoid having to increase jail capacities to care for prisoners. Smaller counties should be permitted to have district jails, because the expense of maintaining proper jails is too great a charge upon some of the smaller counties

MOBILIZATION OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL FORCES

There will, of course, always be crime and criminals, but we believe that a proper coordination and mobilization of the social and educational forces of North Carolina can do much not only to decrease the number of prisoners but ultimately to decrease the number of dependents in our eleemosynary institutions. This introduces the following problems:

1. Broken homes and domestic troubles.
2. Ignorance and poverty.
3. Employment.
4. Health conditions with special reference to social diseases.
5. The juvenile delinquent after the first state.
6. The boards of public welfare and the county care for the poor and unfortunate.
7. Better law observance, and probably less laws to break.
8. Proper training of the child.
9. A grasp on the part of the State of its full responsibility and its willingness to undertake the job.
10. A thorough understanding on the part of our business men and employers of labor of the fact that one way to reduce the number of people who are charges upon the State is to invest money in activities designed to prevent the making of criminals and dependents.

In conclusion, attention is directed to page 131 of the report, where, with reference to the ex-prisoner, the statement is made, "the health of the group does not seem to have been impaired by their confinement in prison but actually seems to have been improved." This would indicate that many of the prisoners have before entering prison lived under conditions which bred crime and disease, and that as poor, perhaps, as North Carolina prison conditions have been, many of the prisoners have been better off while in prison.

This report sets forth the program which we believe, if adopted by the General Assembly and proper personnel for its admin-

istration is set up, will do much, not only to meet the public demands for a modern treatment of the prisoner and the prison problems, but that it will result in better discipline and morale; that it will give the prisoner a more hopeful outlook on life with the State assisting him in the problem of re-adjustment in after prison life; and that it will also be economically beneficial to North Carolina in that prison efforts will be coordinated with producing commodities for State use, and that State's Prison System will cease to become such a great financial drain upon the State Treasury. The object of prison administration is not only to punish the guilty but to reform the prisoner as much as possible. It is not primarily to make money out of the prisoner, but we believe that the more intelligent handling of prisoners and the proper coordination of farming and industry will go a long way toward reclaiming the prisoners for useful lives and thus reducing the burden upon the taxpayers.

Respectfully submitted by The Subcommittee,

A. D. MacLean
J. W. Bunn
George Ross Pou
T. L. Bland
E. B. Jeffress

The recommendations as above recorded will, in my opinion, if their adoption is made possible by the next General Assembly, do much to lay the foundation for a prison system of increased efficiency and one of more intelligent, humane and economical administration and operation.

In conclusion I desire to express to each of you my appreciation for the helpful advice you have given in shaping the policies of the prison administration for the past two years. I wish to also express through you, to Governor Gardner my gratitude for the interest he has shown in the operation of the Prison. He has kept in close contact and given freely of his time, thought, energy and advice which has proven most helpful.

The State Board of Health and The State Board of Public Welfare and Charities, have through their authorized agents, given this Department their full cooperation which has been most helpful.

As you gentlemen of the Board are aware, the affairs of the Department under your direction, have been conducted in, I believe, as humane, successful and economical manner as was possible under existing laws and general economic conditions.

I acknowledge with gratitude the faithful and loyal support of other Departmental officers and employees.

Respectfully,

GEO. ROSS POU,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

Raleigh, N. C.,
January 1, 1931.

MR. GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent,*
The State Prison Department,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

DEAR SIR:

I submit herewith for publication in the Biennial Report statistical data relative to the prisoners under your control for the two year period ended June 30, 1930.

There are also submitted certain statements from the audited reports of the condition of the books and records in my office for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1929 and June 30, 1930. These audits were made by authorized representatives of the State Auditor's Department. The audited reports in detail are on file in my office subject to inspection.

I desire to take this opportunity to express to you, and through you to the Board of Directors, other Prison Officials and Employees my sincere thanks and appreciation for the helpful and cooperative spirit manifested by all.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER O. BELL,
Auditor, The State Prison Department.

INSTITUTIONAL RECEIPTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

	Convict Labor	Sale of Farm Products	Sale of Supplies	Sale of Wood & Lumber	Refunds	Sale of Hogs	Sale of Cattle	Sale of Horses & Mules	TOTAL
Central Prison ---	\$ 2,100.99		\$ 70.83		\$ 23.84	\$ 25.00			\$ 2,220.66
Caledonia Farm --	378.18	\$174,339.02	368.87		413.16	2,705.66	\$200.00	\$1,006.76	179,411.65
Cary Farm -----	3,254.63	36,847.39	2.00	\$365.00	21.66		17.00		40,507.68
Culvert Plant ----	10,405.25								10,405.25
Laundry -----	2,100.94								2,100.94
Printing Shop ----			8,393.88						8,393.88
Storage Room ----	3,547.27		64.32						3,611.59
Chair Factory ----	6,825.84								6,825.84
Green House ----			279.52						279.52
Convict Camp ----	333,766.36		2.00		* 78.67	39.00			333,886.03
Transfer (Balance)									152,989.32
TOTAL -----	\$362,379.46	\$211,186.41	\$9,181.42	\$365.00	\$537.33	\$2,769.66	\$217.00	\$1,006.76	\$740,632.36

* Board.

DISBURSEMENTS — MAINTENANCE FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

	Adminis- tration	Rewards Commu- tation, etc.	Central Prison	Caledonia Farm	Cary Farm	Store Room	Print Shop	Convict Camps	TOTAL
Personal Service	\$16,107.05		\$34,111.89 *	\$ 63,161.42	\$19,789.60		\$1,172.45	\$89,102.87	\$223,445.28
Supplies and Materials	35.74		28,892.56	118,671.10	29,866.35	\$19,647.97	4,878.20	99,626.54	301,618.46
Postage, Tel. and Tel.	1,303.19		1,566.64 †	1,603.33	274.26			828.80	5,576.22
Travel Expenses	1,233.59		1,703.00	388.60				1,862.84	5,188.03
Motor Vehicles			3,518.67	11,712.31	1,103.22			458.85	16,793.05
Light, Power and Water			3,068.70	3,748.85	1,241.28			364.91	8,423.74
General Expenses	50.00		1,772.56	1,224.47	359.50			2,905.48	6,312.01
Insurance and Bonding	141.07		135.99	2,996.55	280.00				3,553.61
Equipment			3,150.76	22,484.83	4,282.42	1,715.18		794.44	32,427.63
Rewards and Captures		\$ 8,553.22							8,553.22
Commutation		19,600.80							19,600.80
Transportation of Prisoners		3,018.26							3,018.26
Petty Cash	500.00								500.00
TOTALS	\$19,370.64	\$31,172.28	\$77,920.77	\$225,991.46	\$57,196.63	\$21,363.15	\$6,050.65	\$195,944.73	\$635,010.31

* \$25.00 Tag Plant, and \$625.00 Director of State Farms.

† \$1.00 Director of State Farms.

PER CAPITA COST

JULY 1, 1928 TO JUNE 30, 1929

MAINTENANCE	Total	Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost Per Period	Per Capita Cost Per Day
Personal Service	\$223,445.28	2032	\$109.96	\$.3013
Supplies and Materials	301,618.46		148.44	.4067
Postage, Tel. and Tel.	5,576.22		2.74	.0075
Travel Expense	5,188.03		2.55	.0070
Motor Vehicles	16,793.05		8.26	.0226
Light, Power and Water	8,423.74		4.15	.0114
General Expense	6,312.01		3.11	.0085
Insurance and Bonding	3,553.61		1.75	.0048
Equipment	32,427.63		15.96	.0437
Commutation	31,172.28		15.34	.0420
TOTALS	\$634,510.31		* \$312.26	\$.8555

FOOD ITEMS: (Main-
tenance and Farms)

Meat	\$81,725.67	2032	\$ 40.22	\$.1101
Groceries	81,913.84		40.31	.1105
Sugar	3,104.72		1.53	.0042
Flour and Meal	8,984.51		4.42	.0121
Tobacco	6,262.21		3.08	.0084
TOTALS	\$181,990.95		\$ 89.56	\$.2453

* NOTE: After deducting expenditures incident to farming operations the actual per capita cost of maintenance of a prisoner was \$268.00. (C. O. B.)

STATISTICAL DATA

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

Prisoners on June 30, 1928	1,906
New prisoners received during year	1,052
Prisoners recaptured	129
Parole revoked	11
Prisoners discharged during year	597
Prisoners paroled	51
Prisoners died	26
Prisoners escaped	185
Prisoners sent to asylums	21
Prisoners sent to Sanatorium	40
Prisoners on June 30, 1929	2,178
Prisoners gained during the year	273

Prisoners at Central Prison	392
Prisoners at Caledonia Farm	730
Prisoners at Cary Farm	192
Prisoners at Berry's Camp, Simms	102
Prisoners at Franklin Camp	48
Prisoners at Berry-Selma Camp	58
Prisoners at Durham Camp	52
Prisoners at Hight-Hiddenite Camp	97
Prisoners at Hilliard-Monroe Camp	35
Prisoners at Winston-Salem Camp	52
Prisoners at Barham's Camp	20
Prisoners at Gulley-Rolesville Camp	23
Prisoners at Watson-New Holland Camp	30
Prisoners at Stokesdale	90
Prisoners at Inez	22
Prisoners at Sater-Columbia Camp	19
Prisoners at Coal Glenn	196
Prisoners at Kinston Camp	20
Total	<u>2,178</u>

REVENUE — ALL UNITS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

	Convict Labor	Sale of Products	Safe Keeping	Sale of Farm Products	Land Rentals	Refunds	Sale of Supplies	Convict Labor on Betterm'ts	TOTAL
Central Prison	\$11,138.92	\$ 141.33	\$775.75			\$ 21.62	\$ 51.05		\$12,128.67
Caledonia Farm		11,161.50		\$67,070.88		1,630.78	458.29	\$9,668.64	89,990.09
Cary Farm	5,935.10	180.60		24,430.14		312.45	563.31	9,105.77	40,983.87
Culvert Plant	6,183.75				\$456.50				6,183.75
Laundry		1,601.14							1,601.14
Printing Shop		10,880.35							10,880.35
Storage Room	1,917.15	245.70				.88	1,205.60		3,369.33
Chair Factory	4,240.50								4,240.50
Green House		204.55							204.55
Tag Plant		58,070.60							58,070.60
Convict Camps	348,786.45					* 410.88	255.13		349,452.46
Transfer									106,122.05
TOTAL	\$378,201.87	\$82,485.77	\$775.75	\$91,501.02	\$456.50	\$2,376.61	\$2,533.38	\$18,774.41	\$683,227.36

* Board

DISBURSEMENTS — MAINTENANCE FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

	Adminis- tration	Central Prison	Caledonia Farm	Cary Farm	Tag Plant	Store Room	Print Plant	Convict Camps	TOTAL
Salaries and Wages	\$18,524.17	† \$35,655.14	\$69,389.77	\$24,444.80	\$ 650.00		\$1,185.43	\$105,590.55	\$255,439.86
Supplies and Materials	120.53	44,401.27	136,143.31	45,768.63	44,577.56	\$15,360.59	5,056.82	124,090.64	415,519.35
Postage, Tel. and Tel.	980.65	2,545.30	1,352.35	378.17				980.61	6,237.08
Travel Expense	3,478.27	\$ 1,609.32	352.14	12.16				6,226.97	11,678.86
Motor Vehicles Upkeep		4,257.88	12,142.60	3,384.45				1,613.72	21,398.65
Light, Water and Power		5,168.34	3,202.14	1,458.40	887.49			274.68	10,991.05
General Expense	1,230.40	427.93	2,431.83	250.00				2,346.27	6,686.43
Current Obligations	60.00	276.97	3,047.00	1,120.00	375.00				4,878.97
Equipment	117.52	5,375.65	18,352.48	1,828.58	28,291.43	1,646.46	819.91	5,668.25	62,100.28
Auxiliary to Prison Care and Custody									38,328.45
Buildings	* 38,328.45	939.10	1,000.00					4,602.15	6,541.25
	\$62,839.99	\$100,656.90	\$247,413.62	\$78,645.19	\$74,731.48	\$17,007.05	\$7,062.16	\$251,393.84	\$839,800.23

* Rewards, Commutations, etc.

† \$950.00 Director State Owned Farms.

\$ \$143.66 Director State Owned Farms.

PER CAPITA COST
JULY 1, 1929 TO JUNE 30, 1930

MAINTENANCE	Total	Average Number of Inmates	Per Capita Cost Per Period	Per Capita Cost Per Day
BY FUNCTIONS:				
Administration	\$ 23,994.56	2,270	\$ 10.57	\$.0290
Auxiliary to Prison Care and Custody	38,320.11		16.88	.0462
CENTRAL PRISON				
Custodial Care	154,645.24		68.13	.1867
PRINT PLANT	7,073.94		3.12	.0086
CALEDONIA FARM				
Custodial Care	99,968.63		44.04	.1207
Farming Operations	140,692.21		61.98	.1698
CARY FARM				
Custodial Care	32,547.44		14.34	.0393
Farming Operations	38,333.02		16.88	.0462
CONVICT CAMPS	229,630.89		101.16	.2771
TAG PLANT	74,594.19		32.86	.0900
TOTALS	\$839,800.23		\$369.96	\$1.0136
BY OBJECTS:				
Salaries and Wages	\$250,692.07		\$110.44	\$.3026
Supplies and Materials	419,333.00		184.73	.5061
Postage, Tel. and Tel.	6,273.66		2.76	.0076
Travel Expense	11,981.57		5.28	.0145
Motor Vehicle Operat.	22,869.86		10.07	.0276
Light, Power & Water	11,974.32		5.28	.0145
Repairs & Alterations	2,368.98		1.04	.0028
General Expense	8,773.51		3.87	.0106
Current Obligations	4,658.97		2.05	.0056
Equipment	62,554.18		27.56	.0755
Auxiliary to Prison Care and Custody	38,320.11		16.88	.0462
TOTALS	\$839,800.23		\$369.96	\$1.0136

* NOTE: Of the above \$839,800.23 there was \$179,025.23 expended for Farm Operations and \$28,291.43 for Tag Plant Equipment which amounts if deducted from the total expenditures will reduce the Per Capita Cost from \$369.96 to \$278.63.

STATISTICAL DATA RELATIVE TO PRISONERS

TABLE No. 1

Population Record of Prison from June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

Prisoners remaining June 30, 1928	1,906
Received from counties	2,323
Received by revocation of parole	18
Received by recapture of escapes	257
Total received during the two years	4,504
Discharged by expiration of sentence	1,286
Pardoned or paroled	316
Deaths from all causes	27
Escaped from the twenty-two units maintained	390
Transferred to insane hospitals and tubercular wards	168
Total	2,187
Prisoners remaining under control on June 30, 1930	2,317

TABLE No. 2

Distribution of Prisoners June 30, 1930

	LOCATION	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	NEGRO MALE
Central Prison	Wake County	365*	196	169
Cary Farm	Wake County	224	222	2
Caledonia Farm	Halifax County	768	550	218
Wade Camp	Cumberland County	48	48	
Franklin Camp	Macon County	22		22
Durham Camp	Durham County	33		33
Hiddenite Camp	Alexander County	120		120
2nd District No. 1	Duplin County	21		21
2nd District No.2	Craven County	20		20
Roaring Gap Camp	Alleghany County	70		70
Deep Gap Camp	Wilkes County	60		60
Southport Camp	Brunswick County	23		23
Kinston Camp	Lenoir County	56		56
Rolesville Camp	Wake County	113		113
2nd District No.3	Wayne County	12		12
Winston Camp	Forsyth County	66		66
New Holland Camp	Hyde County	51	51	
Stokesdale Camp	Guilford County	73		73
Greystone Camp	Vance County	41	1	40
Inez Camp	Warren County	13	13	
Ernul Camp	Craven County	25		25
Bethel Camp	Pitt County	4	4	
State Game Farm	Randolph County	2		2
		<hr/> 2,230	<hr/> 1,085	<hr/> 1,145
* Central Prison, White Females		22		
* Central Prison, Negro Females		65		
Total		<hr/> 2,317		

TABLE No. 3

Races and Sex of Prisoners Received from
June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

White Males	1,302
White Females	30
Colored Males	920
Colored Females	66
Indian Males	5
Total	<u>2,323</u>

TABLE No. 4

Social Relations of Prisoners Received from
June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

Married	860
Single	1,394
Widows	23
Widowers	46
Total	<u>2,323</u>

TABLE No. 5

Religious Record of Prisoners Prior to Conviction, Received
from June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

Attended Sunday School	1,022
Attended Church and Sunday School	790
Attended neither Sunday School nor Church	511
Total	<u>2,323</u>

TABLE No. 6

Ages of Prisoners Received from
June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

14 to 20 Years	654
20 to 30 Years	1,098
30 to 40 Years	373
40 to 50 Years	132
50 to 60 Years	45
60 to 70 Years	17
70 to 80 Years	4
Total	<u>2,323</u>

TABLE No. 7

Crimes for which Prisoners were Sentenced from
June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

Abduction	1	False pretense	11
Accessory after the fact	4	Grand larceny	2
Arson	20	Highway robbery	65
Assault and robbery	4	House breaking	30
Assault and battery	1	House breaking and larceny	187
Assault and burglary	1	Incest	12
Assault with D. W. and intent to kill	79	Intercourse with girl under age 16	15
Assault with D. W. and intent to rape	31	Kidnapping	1
Assault (secret)	8	Larceny	415
Attempt to rape	14	Larceny of auto	127
Attempt to produce abortion	2	Larceny and receiving	114
Bigamy	26	Mayhem and assault	1
Bigamous cohabitation	2	Manufacturing whiskey	26
Bribery	1	Manslaughter	185
Breaking and entering	116	Murder	86
Breaking and entering, larceny and receiving	113	Murder 2nd degree	143
Burglary	25	Operating smoke screen	2
Burglary 2nd degree	28	Perjury	6
Car breaking	17	Possession of burglary tools	4
Concealing birth of child	2	Prostitution and assignation	2
Conspiracy and robbery	2	Rape	5
Crime against nature	9	Receiving stolen goods	39
Destruction of property	4	Robbery	25
Elopement	2	Seduction	17
Embezzlement	20	Store breaking and larceny	153
Felony	12	Sodomy	1
Forgery	95	Violating banking laws	3
		Violating prohibition law	7
		Total	2,323

TABLE No. 8

Occupation of Prisoners prior to Conviction, Received from
June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

Bakers	7	Cooks	66
Bankers	6	Clerks	20
Barbers	19	Cigar makers	2
Butchers	5	Dairymen	7
Butlers	2	Domestic	26
Blacksmiths	9	Electricians	12
Brick masons	10	Farmers	404
Carpenters	34	Firemen	13
Civil Engineer	1	Fishermen	3
Contractor	1	Florist	1

Hotel employees	13	Pressers	6
Horse trader	1	Real estate dealer	1
Interior decorators	4	Railroad workers	6
Insurance agents	2	Salesmen	8
Laborers	1,071	Sailors	3
Laundry workers	5	Soldiers	3
Linemen	3	Shoemakers	6
Lumbermen	5	School teacher	1
Mechanics	68	Steam fitters	2
Merchants	6	Stone cutters	2
Machinists	13	Sheet metal workers	9
Ministers	3	Textile workers	225
Miners	7	Telegraph operators	2
Musicians	2	Tailors	4
Office workers	19	Tile setter	1
Photographer	1	Truck drivers	77
Painters	57	Undertakers	2
Printers	9	Waiters	5
Plumbers	17		
Plasterers	6	Total	2,323

TABLE No. 9

Number of Prisoners Received from each County from
June 30, 1928 to July 1, 1930

Alamance	14	Currituck	4
Alexander	6	Cumberland	36
Alleghany	2	Dare	2
Anson	12	Davidson	40
Ashe	7	Davie	11
Avery	2	Duplin	18
Bertie	7	Durham	51
Beaufort	6	Edgecombe	21
Bladen	4	Forsyth	115
Brunswick	10	Franklin	14
Buncombe	112	Gates	11
Burke	22	Gaston	43
Cabarrus	46	Granville	13
Caldwell	28	Graham	4
Carteret	5	Greene	4
Caswell	7	Guilford	147
Catawba	30	Halifax	35
Chatham	32	Harnett	21
Cherokee	5	Haywood	17
Chowan	1	Henderson	13
Cleveland	24	Hertford	16
Camden	5	Hoke	15
Columbus	28	Hyde	3
Craven	43	Iredell	27

Jones	1	Richmond	55
Johnston	30	Robeson	41
Jackson	12	Rockingham	27
Lee	26	Rowan	24
Lenoir	28	Rutherford	25
Lincoln	7	Sampson	7
Macon	13	Scotland	24
Madison	23	Stanly	35
Martin	9	Stokes	21
McDowell	39	Surry	25
Mecklenburg	111	Swain	10
Mitchell	12	Tyrrell	1
Montgomery	10	Transylvania	7
Moore	21	Union	21
Nash	21	Vance	36
New Hanover	65	Wake	131
Northampton	12	Warren	13
Onslow	6	Washington	4
Orange	7	Watauga	11
Pender	11	Wayne	19
Pasquotank	15	Wilkes	36
Perquimans	7	Wilson	46
Pitt	30	Yadkin	9
Polk	8	Yancey	7
Pamlico	4		
Randolph	21	Total	2,323

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

To the Superintendent and Board of Directors of the North Carolina State's Prison:

I herewith submit the following report, covering a period of two years, July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930, inclusive.

During this period we have received the following new prisoners; white males 1,307, white females 30, colored males 920, colored females 66, making a total received of 2,323. Due to having received this number, we have been overcrowded during the whole period. However, we have been able to keep the buildings and grounds in the highest state of sanitation, all rubbish being collected and moved each day. The interior of the buildings are thoroughly cleaned each day, all bed linen exposed to air and sunshine twice each week, and linen on each bed changed twice each week also. The unusually large number admitted here, by far exceeds the present prison facilities. This makes it very hard to keep conditions as they should be. In the twenty-five years that I have been connected with the prison, I have never experienced a period in which there were so many infirm, illiterate and cripples admitted. This contributes to the unemployment situation and necessitates a much larger expenditure in maintaining the infirmary. During this period we have had an average of 60 to 75 patients in the infirmary at all times.

The large number of prisoners unemployed make it much harder to discipline properly. However, we have not had any serious trouble and we think, owing to the situation, the morale is exceedingly good.

Religious services lasting two hours are held each Sunday afternoon, from two to four o'clock. One hour for Sunday School and one hour for church. These services are under the direction of Mr. Loomis McA. Goodwin, Prison Director of Welfare, and the pulpit is supplied by ministers from the different churches in Raleigh. In addition to the ministers of the different denominations helping in these services there are a number of laymen who render a very helpful service also. We also have the services of some of the ladies which assist us greatly in the Sunday School, especially in the women's department. These ladies also render a great service in connection with the library, keeping a supply of good books and magazines for the inmates to read. These books are written by the best authors and the prisoners have the privilege of taking them to their cells. Our library is also supplied with magazines and reading matter of every description from a number of the Raleigh news stands. I want to

personally thank all those that take part in our religious services and so kindly contribute to the library which has been very helpful in keeping good morale among the prisoners.

We are fortunate in having the services of an experienced steward which makes it possible to serve each prisoner a balanced diet consisting of various kinds of vegetables, meats, etc., properly prepared. The greater part of the vegetables are grown in the garden at the Central Prison and at the Cary Prison Farm. By moving the dairy to Cary Farm and converting the small pasture in the rear of Central Prison into a garden, we were able to grow vegetables, which if sold at market prices, would amount to \$3,565.95. In addition to the above we now have 5,000 collards, two acres of turnips and 7,000 cabbage for winter and early spring use. Due to a city ordinance we have moved the herd of thirty-five hogs to Cary Farm. These hogs are fed on the refuse of Central Prison and Cary Farm.

The following is a list of the industries at Central Prison with the number of prisoners employed:

Print Shop	10
Mattress Factory	6 (part time only)
License Tag Plant	22 (part time only)
Soap Plant	1
Hot House	3
Tailor Shop	28
Laundry	15
Chair Factory (Bottoms)	74 (now inactive)

We have a total of seventy-five women prisoners and work as many as possible in the laundry and tailor shop. Garments tailored in this plant are used in the prison. The laundry does the work for the Soldiers Home in addition to the prison.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

This department was added to the prison in the year 1923, since which time a photograph, description and finger prints have been taken of each new prisoner admitted. A copy of same is furnished the Department of Justice in Washington. The Department of Justice reciprocates by sending this department a thorough description of any subject having a police record in this State. They also furnish me with the former prison record, if any, of every prisoner committed here. The exchanging of these records enables me to know the character of the subject in question and helps materially in grading them. I have had the cooperation, which I greatly appreciate, of a good many Sheriffs and Police Departments in sending me photographs, descriptions and finger prints of subjects arrested by their departments. I wish to commend the heads of these departments for this cooperation, as this information has been very beneficial. I would like to recommend the finger print system to all Sheriffs

and Police Departments, as the best method known in apprehending criminals. As the Warden of the State's Prison, I heartily endorse the installation of the finger print system by all Sheriffs and Police Departments, who do not have them.

During this biennium there have been recaptured 257 prisoners. Ninety per cent of these were apprehended by the officers using our finger print system.

For your information, we have received during this period, thirty-one men for electrocution, eleven of whom were electrocuted, and the remainder were commuted to life imprisonment.

I also wish to thank the officials and employees for their loyal support and cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

H. H. Honeycutt,

Warden.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

*To the Superintendent and Board of Directors
of the North Carolina State's Prison:*

With pleasure, I respectfully submit a general report of the Medical Department covering the interim, July 1st 1928 to June 30th 1930.

The prison Medical Department has expanded in a remarkable degree of evidenced efficiency to the steady increase of prisoners who must necessarily pass through this department in order to ascertain their physical and mental abilities and deficiencies. There has been installed in this department a modern filing and record system which charts such information as to avail the management the medium of placing these prisoners at a work fitting to their physical capabilities and mental ability. From these records a physical table is compiled showing the total number of prisoners received, and the physical grade to which they are assigned. The following Physical Table shows the total number of prisoners received for the period ending, June 30th 1930, and the physical grade-class to which assigned:

PHYSICAL GRADE-CLASS TABLE

Grade "A"	90 to 100	1740
Grade "B"	75 to 90	369
Grade "C"	50 to 75	161
Grade "D"	Below 50	53
Total		2323

Due to the congested conditions in the county chain gangs and camps, we are receiving more prisoners and a lower physical-grade prisoner. In the previous biennium the physically fit, or "A" grade, ran 68 per cent as compared to 60 per cent this biennium.

All prisoners, immediately upon their arrival at the penitentiary, are sent to the lavatory and Clothing Department for a bath and a change to prison clothes. Thereafter these newly arrived prisoners are taken to the Hospital Examining Rooms where a thorough physical examination is given and their defects charted as to their physical, medical and surgical needs. It is here that the prisoner's family history is recorded and such other information as may be beneficial to the office of the Physician in his treatment of the prisoner. Following the examination they are vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid fever. Then the Wassermann blood test is taken in the case of every new prisoner received, and all cases showing syphilis are treated until cured. This "cure" is established by the re-taking of the prisoner's blood until such tests show "negative."

The number of prisoners received at the Central Prison Hospital from the various farms and camps as sick and injured during the period covered in this report was 572. Of this number a personal examination was made in each instance of new arrival and a treatment or operation performed according to the case. Some were malingerers.

At this point, I would recommend a closer check on prisoners in camps by a physician who understands investigating and knows how to make these examinations. For instance, we have had several prisoners sent in to the Central Prison who have been held in camp and some worked, until there was no chance of cure. We also receive such prisoners with leaking hearts who are physically able to do nothing at all.

During this period it was necessary to order the transfer of 137 prisoners to the State Sanatorium for treatment. Of this total, 81 were returned as cured; 8 died; 20 were discharged; 5 escaped, leaving 23 under treatment.

Mental examinations held, necessitated the removal of 30 prisoners to the Hospital for Criminal Insane. Of this number, 10 were returned as cured; 5 were discharged by expiration of their sentences, leaving a total of 15 still under care and treatment.

Twenty-five negro prisoners were transferred to the Hospital for Negro Insane at Goldsboro. Of this number, 6 were returned; 3 discharged by expiration of their sentences, leaving 16 under care and treatment.

I wish here to thank Dr. Albert Anderson at the State Hospital for his assistance in making diagnoses in suspected mental disease.

The number of deaths occurring at Central Prison for the period July 1st 1928 to June 30th 1930, was twenty-six (26) as follows:

Pneumonia	3
Diabetes	2
Chronic Heart Failure	4
Infirmities; old age (76)	2
Injuries at Coal Mine	2
Injuries at Rock Quarry	2
Gun Shot Wounds	2
Rheumatic Fever	1
Ulcer of Stomach	1
Pellagra	1
Syphilitic Rheumatism	1
Asthma	1
Operation on Gall Bladder	1
Cancer of Uterus (1 at child birth)	2
Knife Wounds	1
Total	26

Some of these died in a few hours after being received in Central Prison.

In the course of original examinations of all new prisoners received, much venereal disease is encountered. This menace is dealt with by strict adherence to hospitalization and compulsory treatment. The following venereal table discloses the total number of gonorrhea cases diagnosed, treated, cured and discharged; the number of Wassermann blood tests taken for syphilis; the number of positive cases revealed, treated, and cured, together with the total number of intravenous injections.

VENEREAL TABLE

Gonorrhea (cured and discharged) ----	198
Blood Tests for Syphilis as follows:	
Number of Wassermanns -----	3810
Negative -----	3089
Positive -----	721
Of the "positive" (cured and discharged)	683
Remaining under treatment -----	38
Intravenous doses of Neo-Arsphenamine	3747

From a carefully compiled record it is revealed that 15.5 per cent of the total number of prisoners received have syphilis, and about 9 per cent have gonorrhea. The average venereal infection being about 24.5 per cent. The percentage runs much higher in women.

Fifteen drug addicts were received during the period, all of whom were treated and cured.

One hundred and eighty-three (183) prisoners were received with scabies (itch), all of whom were treated and cured.

Our surgical operations have been so many and cover such divers operations that I shall not attempt to list them. We have done 280 operations including appendectomy, herniotomy, removal of kidneys, hysterectomy, amputations; in fact we have about covered the surgical field.

Our hospital is not fully equipped. To install modern equipment would cost approximately twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, so with prospects of many changes by the next legislature, I would not recommend expending this money now. With all of these handicaps, we have had no serious infections or deaths from lack of the above.

There has been no epidemic of contagious disease for the period, due to the rigid institutional hygienic rules. However we receive many contagious and infectious diseases.

The average sick call, or daily sick report, is at a minimum—three to four per day. Due to a well-balanced and properly prepared ration, the general stomach and minor complaints of the prison population is exceedingly small. As a rule such complaints are found to be the prisoner's fault from over-eating, etc.

We had a daily average of 38 in the hospital this biennium, which is a large increase due to many reasons. There is, of

course, the increase in population with increase in chronic sick and cripples. Due to present conditions we are compelled to keep all gonorrhea prisoners in the hospital until cured. All prisoners received, and who need operations, are operated upon. This, previously, was not the case. These are the main causes for this increase.

Caution in the selecting of cooks, waiters, etc., in the Steward's Department is of concern to this office. No prisoner who is infected with venereal or other disease is permitted to work there.

The health at Cary Farm has been good. Much of the time there is no one sick in the hospital. In the case of serious illness at the farm the prisoner is brought to Central Prison for treatment. I find this much better, because of the nearness to the farm and much better nursing at Central Prison.

There is much sickness among the employees and their families here, and at Cary Farm. This amounts to a good-sized practice exclusive of the prisoners.

To give an idea and brief summary of what is accomplished in the Medical Department, I kept an itemized account covering one month's work (June, 1930), charging the minimum professional fee. This work would have cost the prison \$6,163.00 for one month, or a total for twelve months, \$73,956.00. These figures, of course, do not include attending electrocutions and many other incidental medical services companionable to the office of the Physician.

Dr. Louis N. West of Raleigh, North Carolina, covers the field of eye, ear, nose and throat, while Drs. Neal, Thompson & Neal also of Raleigh, North Carolina, assist me and do the major surgery. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking these men for the splendid manner in which they have responded to the institution's needs and requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. NORMAN, M. D.
Physician.

REPORT OF THE DENTIST

To the Superintendent and Board of Directors of the North Carolina State's Prison:

As Dentist for the North Carolina State's Prison I herewith submit this report for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1928 and ending June 30, 1930.

In this report it is my pleasure to call special attention to the fact that all new prisoners upon arrival at the institution are given a thorough oral examination which consists of thoroughly charting the present mouth conditions and recording such dental procedure as will conform to commitment of said prisoner and also giving patient appointment for his or her return for such service to be rendered. From this examination it is an evident fact which is very pathetic to me to note that a great per cent of new arrivals have never consulted a dentist before. This, in my opinion can be attributed to these great factors—"fear" and "ignorance" consequently the writer has endeavored to eliminate these factors by means of personal instructions and to alleviate acute oral pathology by means of modern Conductive Anesthesia associated with thorough asepsis.

With reference to dental treatment rendered; all prisoners suffering from Odontalgia are immediately treated either by extraction or some means of restoration, all sources of infection are also immediately treated and all impactions are removed to eliminate future suffering. There are also a great number of new and old prisoners that are in need of bridgework and denture service. These cases are studied and such service rendered to prisoners having a good record and long commitment.

A large number of patients suffering from general systemic conditions were referred to me from the medical service of the prison. These patients gave a past history of illness which was the result of or aggravated by mouth infection. These patients were given my personal attention as to therapeutics and surgical procedure which afterwards proved to be very beneficial to the individuals.

I have made periodic visits to the various remote prison units throughout the State for the purpose of rendering dental service to confined inmates, the report for such service for the biennial period will be found in the chart indicated below:

Beginning July 1, 1928 and ending June 30, 1930

Extractions	3,320
Surgical Impactions Removed	122
Alloy Fillings (Amalgam)	1,637
Porcelain Fillings (Synthetic)	755

Cement Fillings -----	470
Gold Inlays -----	14
Reset Gold Inlays -----	53
Gold Crowns -----	15
Removal of Gold Inlays -----	8
Bridges -----	38
Dentures -----	30
Lingual Bar Dentures -----	9
Repairing Bridges -----	25
Prophylaxis -----	490
Lancing of Abscessed Conditions -----	95
Reset Fractured Jaws -----	8
General Treatments -----	90
Cases of Trench Mouth (treatment rendered)	35
Emergency Treatments -----	89

Respectfully submitted,
Jos. E. Osborne, M. D., D. D. S.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS
OF
THE STATE'S PRISON
POPULATION

AS OF

MAY 1, 1930

NOTE

In an effort to assist the Prison Advisory Commission in their study of all phases of the prison problem, a questionnaire was submitted each prisoner in the State's Prison under date of May 1, 1930. The data which follows was compiled from the answers to this questionnaire, the information in each case being furnished by the prisoners themselves.

MALE PRISONERS

As of May 1, 1930

RACE

White	1,116
Negro	1,136
Indian	5
Total	2,257

AGES AT TIME OF CONVICTION

Don't Know	6	41 Years	17
14 Years	5	42 Years	26
15 Years	13	43 Years	17
16 Years	51	44 Years	9
17 Years	100	45 Years	16
18 Years	174	46 Years	8
19 Years	182	47 Years	12
20 Years	155	48 Years	14
21 Years	142	49 Years	8
22 Years	157	50 Years	8
23 Years	144	51 Years	4
24 Years	116	52 Years	11
25 Years	96	53 Years	9
ABOVE 25		54 Years	8
	26 Years	55 Years	7
	27 Years	56 Years	5
	28 Years	57 Years	3
	29 Years	58 Years	5
	30 Years	59 Years	2
	31 Years	60 Years	5
	32 Years	61 Years	3
	33 Years	62 Years	3
	34 Years	63 Years	2
35 Years	37	64 Years	2
36 Years	26	65 Years	5
37 Years	21	67 Years	1
38 Years	42	68 Years	2
39 Years	33	69 Years	1
40 Years	21	74 Years	1
		Total	2,257

SENTENCES

4 Months	2	10½ Years	1
4½ Months	2	11 Years	2
5 Months	2	11¼ Years	53
5¼ Months	1	11 1-3 Years	1
6 Months	8	11½ Years	1
8 Months	15	12 Years	39
9 Months	50	12¾ Years	1
10 1-3 Months	1	13 Years	1
10½ Months	1	13½ Years	7
11¼ Months	5	14 Years	4
12 Months	103	15 Years	109
13½ Months	29	15½ Years	2
15 Months	11	16 Years	1
16 Months	4	17 Years	3
16½ Months	1	18 Years	11
17 Months	1	18¾ Years	18
18 Months	154	19 Years	1
21 Months	2	19½ Years	1
22½ Months	9	20 Years	51
2 Years	207	20¼ Years	1
2¼ Years	80	21 Years	1
2½ Years	13	22 Years	3
3 1½ Months	1	22½ Years	71
3 Years	278	23 Years	1
3½ Years	2	23 1-6 Years	1
3¾ Years	71	23¼ Years	1
4 Years	93	23½ Years	1
4½ Years	19	24 Years	3
4¾ Years	1	24½ Years	1
5 Years	210	25 Years	40
5¼ Years	9	28 Years	2
6 Years	50	30 Years	9
6½ Years	2	35 Years	1
6¾ Years	1	37½ Years	1
7 Years	80	41¼ Years	1
7½ Years	81	45 Years	2
7¾ Years	1	60 Years	1
8 Years	53	205 Years	1
9 Years	18	Life	32
9¾ Years	3	Electrocution	11
10 Years	91	Total	2,257

CRIMES

Not Shown	9	False pretense	7
Abduction	1	Felonious assault	1
Abortion	1	Felony	1
Accessory	3	Fighting	3
Adultery	1	Flim flammng	2
Aiding and abetting	13	Forgery	53
Arson	18	Forgery and false pretense	1
Assault	14	Fornication	1
Assault and battery	4	<u>Gambling</u>	<u>1</u>
Assault with deadly weapon	26	Grand larceny	1
A. D. W. and V. P. L.	1	Having liquor	1
Assault against officer	1	Highway robbery	78
Assault on female	5	House breaking	51
Assault intent to rape	21	H. B. and breaking into bank	1
Assault intent to kill	20	H. B. and B. & E.	1
Assault and robbery	3	H. B. and larceny	31
Attempted criminal assault	1	H. B. L. and robbery	12
Attempted burglary	1	H. B. and assault	1
Attempted robbery	3	Highway robbery and assault with	
Auto accident	1	deadly weapon	2
Bank robbery	9	Incest	13
Bigamy	20	Intercourse with dumb beast	3
Bigamy and cohabitation	1	Jail escape	1
Bootlegging	2	Kidnapping	1
Breaking and entering	108	Killing hogs	1
B. E. and car breaking	1	Larceny	369
B. E. and larceny	20	Larceny of auto	133
B. E. L. and robbery	10	Larceny of auto license	1
B. E. and robbery	2	Larceny of safe	1
Burglary	66	Larceny and robbery	23
Burglary 2nd degree	9	Larceny and forgery	1
Buying stolen goods	2	Larceny, robbery and murder	1
Car breaking	3	Manufacturing liquor	7
C. B. and larceny	1	Manslaughter	132
C. B. L. and receiving	1	Midnight burglary	17
Car robbery	2	Murder	538
Carnal knowledge of female under		Operating car when drunk	1
16 years of age	3	Operating car without license	1
Concealing evidence	1	Passing stolen goods	1
Concealing stolen property	3	Perjury	4
Conspiracy	2	Possession of burglar tools	1
Crime against nature	8	Raiding a house	1
Distilling	1	Rape	36
Disturbing peace	1	Receiving and disposing of autos	1
Elopement	1	Receiving stolen goods	45
Embezzlement	19	Reckless driving	1
Entering	1	Resisting arrest	1

Robbery -----	47	S. B. larceny and robbery -----	5
Safe cracking -----	9	S. B. and liquor selling -----	1
Secret assault -----	4	Temporary larceny -----	5
Seduction -----	11	Theft -----	9
Selling whiskey -----	3	Transporting whiskey -----	2
Shooting craps -----	1	Trespassing -----	1
Shooting a man -----	1	Violating banking laws -----	2
Skin game -----	1	Violating prohibition laws -----	10
Smoke screen -----	1	Whipping child -----	1
Sodomy -----	2	Womanslaughter -----	1
Store breaking -----	91	Wrecking trains -----	2
Store breaking and entry -----	1		
Store breaking and larceny -----	13	Total -----	2,257

PLACE OF BIRTH

State of North Carolina -----	148	Franklin County -----	12
Alleghany County -----	2	Gaston County -----	28
Alamance County -----	11	Gates County -----	2
Alexander County -----	6	Graham County -----	5
Anson County -----	18	Granville County -----	19
Ashe County -----	2	Greene County -----	6
Beaufort County -----	19	Guilford County -----	33
Bertie County -----	5	Halifax County -----	14
Bladen County -----	7	Harnett County -----	21
Brunswick County -----	5	Haywood County -----	17
Buncombe County -----	49	Henderson County -----	14
Burke County -----	20	Hertford County -----	9
Cabarrus County -----	24	Hoke County -----	4
Caldwell County -----	23	Hyde County -----	7
Carteret County -----	5	Iredell County -----	24
Caswell County -----	10	Jackson County -----	6
Catawba County -----	19	Johnston County -----	23
Chatham County -----	25	Jones County -----	7
Cherokee County -----	6	Lee County -----	11
Chowan County -----	6	Lenoir County -----	11
Clay County -----	2	Lincoln County -----	3
Cleveland County -----	9	Macon County -----	6
Columbus County -----	20	Madison County -----	25
Craven County -----	30	Martin County -----	7
Cumberland County -----	34	McDowell County -----	23
Currituck County -----	2	Mecklenburg County -----	63
Dare County -----	3	Mitchell County -----	8
Davidson County -----	24	Montgomery County -----	14
Davie County -----	7	Moore County -----	27
Duplin County -----	15	Nash County -----	11
Durham County -----	30	New Hanover County -----	45
Edgecombe County -----	14	Northampton County -----	3
Forsyth County -----	40	Onslow County -----	9

Orange County -----	1	Arizona -----	1
Pamlico County -----	3	Colorado -----	1
Pasquotank County -----	8	Connecticut -----	3
Pender County -----	8	District of Columbia -----	3
Perquimans County -----	8	Florida -----	18
Person County -----	5	Georgia -----	60
Pitt County -----	34	Illinois -----	4
Polk County -----	5	Indiana -----	3
Randolph County -----	41	Kansas -----	4
Richmond County -----	27	Kentucky -----	8
Robeson County -----	48	Maryland -----	6
Rockingham County -----	12	Mass. -----	3
Rowan County -----	19	Louisiana -----	3
Rutherford County -----	15	Mississippi -----	8
Sampson County -----	11	New Hampshire -----	1
Scotland County -----	19	New Jersey -----	3
Stanly County -----	25	New Mexico -----	1
Stokes County -----	17	New York -----	6
Surry County -----	21	Ohio -----	3
Swain County -----	6	Oklahoma -----	2
Transylvania County -----	7	Pennsylvania -----	12
Tyrrell County -----	5	South Carolina -----	194
Union County -----	25	Tennessee -----	38
Vance County -----	10	Texas -----	7
Wake County -----	67	Virginia -----	86
Warren County -----	8	West Virginia -----	9
Washington County -----	5	Wisconsin -----	1
Watauga County -----	16	United States -----	2
Wayne County -----	24	Australia -----	1
Wilkes County -----	26	Canada -----	2
Wilson County -----	30	Cuba -----	1
Yadkin County -----	16	France -----	1
Yancey County -----	13	Porto Rico -----	1
Alabama -----	21	Total -----	2,257

MARITAL CONDITION AT TIME OF CRIME

Single -----	1,142	Widowed -----	66
Married, living with wife -----	841	Divorced -----	46
Married, not living with wife --	162	Total -----	2,257

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Has one dependent child -----	230	Has nine dependent children ----	5
Has two dependent children ----	181	Has ten dependent children -----	6
Has three dependent children --	96	Has eleven dependent children ---	2
Has four dependent children --	75	Has twelve dependent children ---	1
Has five dependent children ---	39	Has thirteen dependent children -	1
Has six dependent children -----	22	Has fourteen dependent children -	1
Has seven dependent children ---	12	Has fifteen dependent children ---	1
Has eight dependent children ----	8		

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AT TIME OF CRIME

No school	404	Finished eleventh grade	8
Can read and write	116	Finished twelfth grade	3
Finished first grade	59	One year high school	34
Finished second grade	124	Two years high school	37
Finished third grade	198	Three years high school	7
Finished fourth grade	276	Four years high school	23
Finished fifth grade	238	One year college	18
Finished sixth grade	195	Two years college	11
Finished seventh grade	211	Three years college	4
Finished eighth grade	153	Four years college	13
Finished ninth grade	98	B. D. degree pharmacy	1
Finished tenth grade	26	Total	2,257

PRIOR CONVICTIONS

One prior conviction	588	Five prior convictions	9
Two prior convictions	127	Seven prior convictions	1
Three prior convictions	44	Eight prior convictions	1
Four prior convictions	17	Total having prior convictions	787

PRIOR EMPLOYMENT

Employed at time of committing crime	1,815
Unemployed at time of committing crime	442
Total	2,257

KIND OF WORK DONE MOST

Acid work	1	Brick mason	10
Actor	1	Brick yard	2
Advertising	4	Bridge work	3
Aluminum	2	Bus driver	2
Army	3	Butcher	6
Asphalt	1	Butler	6
Auditing	1	Cafe	16
Auto mechanic	47	Calk pipe	1
Auto upholstery	1	Carpenter	24
Bagging mill	1	Cement work	14
Baker	10	C. P. A.	1
Banking	6	Cigar maker	1
Barber	18	Clerical	3
Baseball player	1	Civil service	1
Bell boy	5	Chauffeur	54
Blacksmith	12	Clerk	11
Blue print	1	Coal	1
Boiler maker	2	Concrete work	5
Bookkeeping	2	Construction	18
Boot black	2	Contractor	2
Box mill	3	Conv. labor	8

Cook	39	Janitor	10
Cotton	1	Jewelry work	1
Cotton mill	2	Jockey	1
Cutting wood	2	Junk dealer	2
Dairy	13	Laborer	220
Decorating	12	Landscaping	1
Delivering	16	Laundry	4
Demonstrator	1	Leather work	1
Detective	2	Levee work	1
Ditching	1	Livery stable	1
Dock shipping	2	Logging	13
Dray	2	Longshoreman	1
Driver	1	Lumber	12
Dry cleaner	1	Machine work	11
Educational	2	Machinist	4
Electrical	19	Manufacturing cross ties	1
Electroplating	1	Market	5
Elevator boy	3	Mason	4
Electrical engineer	1	Mattress maker	3
Engineer	4	Meat cutter	3
Errand boy	1	Mechanical	47
Express messenger	2	Merchant	11
Farming	544	Messenger boy	1
Factory	36	Mill work	5
Fertilizer	4	Mining	12
Filling station	5	Moulder	1
Firemen	21	Musician	3
Fish house	1	Night watchman	1
Fishing	3	None	5
Florist	1	Nursery	1
Flying	2	Office work	8
Foundry	3	Oil mill	7
Freight dock	1	Packing fish	1
Furniture	10	Packing house	1
Garage	7	Painting	55
Glass contractor	3	Patrol	1
Grading	6	Peanut mill	1
Grocery store	1	Pipe fitter	1
Highway	9	Plants	1
Hosiery mill	1	Plasterer	6
Hospital attendant	2	Plumber	22
Hotel work	21	Pool room	2
House cleaning	7	Porter	3
House mover	1	Preaching	2
Ice cream factory	1	Pressing clothes	14
Ice plant	2	Printing	8
Insurance	3	Prize fighter	1
Interior decorator	1	Public work	23

Race horses	1	Store	1
Railroad	56	Student	7
Rayon plant	1	Table factory	1
Refrigerating engineer	2	Tailor	8
Repair work	1	Taxi driver	5
Rigger	2	Telephone	5
Rivet buckler	1	Textiles	157
Road work	9	Theatrical	2
Rock quarry	6	Time keeper	1
Roofing	1	Tinner	4
Sailor	8	Tobacco factory	17
Salesman	26	Tool maker	1
Saw mill	46	Tractor driver	1
Sheet metal	3	Trader	1
Shipping	2	Train clerk	1
Shoe shine	1	Training bird dogs	1
Shoe shop	7	Transfer	10
Show worker	1	Truck driver	105
Sign painter	1	Turpentine	2
Silk mill	2	Undertaker	1
Smelting	1	Upholstering	2
Soldier	1	Veneering	2
Steamboat	1	Vulcanizing	1
Steam fitter	7	Waiter	13
Steam mill	1	Warehouse	1
Steam operator	1	Watchman	1
Steam shovel	1	Water works	1
Steel worker	9	Well digger	1
Stenographer	1	Wholesale house	1
Stevedore	6	Wood and coal	1
Stock dealer	1	Woodwork	9
Stone mason	5	Total	2,257

FORMER TRADE OR OCCUPATION

Actor	1	Boiler maker	3
Advertising	3	Bookkeeper	3
Aluminum smelter	3	Blacksmith	15
Artist	1	Box work	1
Asbestos work	1	Brick mason	20
Asphalt	1	Bridge work	3
Aeroplane pilot	2	Bus driver	1
Auto mechanic	46	Butcher	10
Auto upholstery	1	Butler	3
Bag printer	1	Cabinet maker	3
Baker	8	Cafe	3
Banking	4	Cement finisher	11
Barber	23	Carpenter	28
Baseball player	1	C. P. A.	2

Chauffeur	47	Janitor	7
Cigar maker	2	Jewelry work	1
Civil service	1	Junk dealer	1
Clerical	5	Laborer	273
Clerk	8	Leather worker	1
Coal	1	Locomotive mechanic	1
Coal miner	4	Logger	4
Cobbler	1	Longshoremen	2
Concrete finisher	4	Lumber	10
Construction	14	Machinist	26
Contractor	5	Making liquor	1
Cook	47	Manufacturing cross ties	1
Cotton mill labor	2	Marine engineer	2
Dairy worker	7	Mason	4
Decorating	7	Mattress maker	3
Delivery boy	1	Meat cutter	2
Demonstrator	1	Mechanic	62
Detective	2	Merchant	7
Dish washer	1	Messenger boy	1
Drayman	1	Mill wright	1
Driver	1	Miner	3
Dry cleaner	2	Minister	1
Electrical engineer	3	Moulder	2
Electrician	19	Musician	2
Electroplating	1	Night watchman	1
Engineer	3	None	371
Elevator boy	2	Nurseryman	1
Express messenger	1	Office work	4
Factory	16	Oil mill	1
Farmer	451	Painter	57
Fireman	29	Paper mill worker	1
Fisherman	2	Paving	1
Florist	1	Pipe fitter	2
Foundry	1	Plasterer	10
Furniture Mfg.	6	Plumber	20
Gambling	1	Porter	5
Garage	1	Preacher	2
Glass contractor	3	Pressing clothes	14
Grading	3	Printer	10
Gunsmith	1	Public work	11
Highway	4	Railroad	22
Hotel clerk	1	Railroad brakeman	4
Hotel porter	7	Railroad conductor	1
House cleaning	1	Railroad fireman	1
House mover	1	Railroad laborer	1
House servant	1	Realty	1
Insurance	4	Ref. engineer	3
Interior decorator	1	Rigger	2
Iron worker	1	Rivet buckler	1

Road construction	6	Tailor	10
Roofing	3	Taxi driver	3
Sailor	7	Teaching	1
Salesman	19	Telephone operator	4
Saw filer	3	Textile worker	130
Saw mill laborer	8	Theatrical performer	2
Sawyer	3	Tinner	2
Scientific washer	1	Tobacco worker	10
Section hand	1	Tool maker	1
Setting curb stones	1	Tractor driver	2
Sheet iron worker	1	Trader	3
Sheet metal worker	3	Train clerk	1
Shoe maker	7	Training bird dogs	1
Show worker	1	Training horses	1
Ship	1	Transfer	4
Sign painter	2	Truck driver	59
Silk mill worker	1	Turpentine worker	1
Soldier	3	Undertaker	1
Steam engineer	1	Upholsterer	4
Steam fitter	7	Veneer cutter	1
Steam shovel	2	Vulcanizing	1
Steel construction	7	Waiter	10
Stenographer	1	Washing cars	1
Stevedore	3	Watchman	1
Stonemason	4	Weaving	1
Stone pointer	1	Wood worker	7
Student	2	Total	2,257

RELIGIOUS RECORD

Regular Sunday school		Member of church	1,057
attendant	1,202		
Regular church attendant	1,453	Non-member of church	1,200

CHURCH AFFILIATION

Baptist	617	Methodist	267
Catholic	17	Moravian	3
Christian	16	Mormon	1
Christadelphian	1	Presbyterian	56
Church of God	1	Protestant	1
Congregationalist	4	Primitive Baptist	1
Disciples	15	Quaker	1
Episcopal	18	Reform	2
Freewill Baptist	11	Sanctified	1
Friends	1	Seventh Day Adventists	2
Holiness	8	Universalist	1
Lutheran	12	Total	1,057

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Did You Use Whiskey Prior to Your Conviction?

Yes ----- 1,150 No ----- 1,107

Have You Ever Used a Narcotic (Dope)?

Yes ----- 59 No ----- 2,198

Have You Had Venereal Disease?

Yes ----- 819 No ----- 1,438

Is Your Mother Living?

Yes ----- 1,356 No ----- 901

If not, How Old Were You When She Died?

Don't know	6	30 Years	16
Baby	27	31 Years	2
1 Year	20	32 Years	13
2 Years	18	33 Years	4
3 Years	23	34 Years	6
4 Years	22	35 Years	11
5 Years	22	36 Years	9
6 Years	28	37 Years	6
7 Years	35	38 Years	7
8 Years	35	39 Years	2
9 Years	24	40 Years	9
10 Years	40	41 Years	3
11 Years	32	42 Years	5
12 Years	43	43 Years	5
13 Years	29	44 Years	1
14 Years	27	45 Years	7
15 Years	33	46 Years	2
16 Years	29	47 Years	4
17 Years	24	48 Years	2
18 Years	30	49 Years	1
19 Years	28	50 Years	3
20 Years	33	52 Years	2
21 Years	16	53 Years	1
22 Years	23	54 Years	1
23 Years	31	55 Years	1
24 Years	15	59 Years	1
25 Years	23	60 Years	1
26 Years	18	63 Years	1
27 Years	10	66 Years	1
28 Years	12	68 Years	1
29 Years	7	Total	901

Is Your Father Living?

Yes ----- 1,169 No ----- 1,088

If not, How Old Were You When He Died?

Don't know	11	28 Years	15
Baby	17	29 Years	7
1 Year	32	30 Years	19
2 Years	42	31 Years	7
3 Years	33	32 Years	12
4 Years	24	33 Years	13
5 Years	31	34 Years	11
6 Years	41	35 Years	11
7 Years	33	36 Years	2
8 Years	36	37 Years	5
9 Years	41	38 Years	7
10 Years	54	39 Years	4
11 Years	33	40 Years	6
12 Years	42	41 Years	2
13 Years	41	42 Years	4
14 Years	45	43 Years	2
15 Years	44	44 Years	4
16 Years	33	45 Years	6
17 Years	35	46 Yars	2
18 Years	47	47 Years	5
19 Years	36	48 Years	1
20 Years	20	50 Years	3
21 Years	27	54 Years	1
22 Years	22	55 Years	2
23 Years	30	59 Years	1
24 Years	22	60 Years	1
25 Years	31	68 Years	1
26 Years	15		
27 Years	16	Total	1,088

Was Your Father or Mother Ever Convicted?

Yes	70	No	2,187
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If so, for What?

Assault	1	Failure to pay taxes	1
Assault D. W.	1	Fighting	1
Bigamy	1	Forgery	1
Castration	1	Larceny	1
Cruelty to dumb animals	1	Housebreaking	1
Don't know	5	Murder	10
Disorderly	1	Receiving	1
Drunk	3	Manslaughter	1
Embezzlement	1	Shooting a man	1
V. P. L.	36		
Carrying concealed weapon	1	Total	70

Did Your Father and Mother Live Together?

Yes	2,094	No	163
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Were They Separated or Divorced?

Separated	127	Divorced	36
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Were You Raised on a Farm or in Town?

Farm	1,190	Town	1,067
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Was Any Member of Your Family Insane?

Yes	124	No	2,133
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If so, Who?

Father	20	Grand Aunt	1
Mother	13	Son	1
Brother	17	Aunt	12
Sister	16	Uncle	17
Grandfather	5	Cousin	11
Grandmother	11	Total	124

How Old Were You When You Left Home?

Not given	69	28 Years	26
2 Years	1	29 Years	15
5 Years	1	30 Years	24
7 Years	7	31 Years	10
8 Years	3	32 Years	4
9 Years	17	33 Years	8
10 Years	23	34 Years	8
11 Years	22	35 Years	10
12 Years	67	36 Years	3
13 Years	74	37 Years	4
14 Years	146	38 Years	5
15 Years	128	39 Years	7
16 Years	178	40 Years	6
17 Years	185	42 Years	3
18 Years	266	45 Years	2
19 Years	182	47 Years	3
20 Years	167	48 Years	2
21 Years	215	49 Years	2
22 Years	113	50 Years	1
23 Years	66	54 Years	1
24 Years	57	60 Years	2
25 Years	50	74 Years	1
26 Years	31	Total	2,257
27 Years	42		

Were You Ever in a Reformatory?

Yes	88	No	2,169
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If so, Which One?

Not shown	18	New York	1
Atlanta	1	Oxford	2
Buncombe County	2	Raleigh	2
Columbia, S. C.	1	Richmond, Va.	1
Connecticut	1	Rocky Mount	1
East Carolina Training School	1	South Carolina Industrial School	2
Forsyth County	1	U. S. Reform School	2
Georgia	1	Washington D. C.	3
Jackson Training School	39	Winston-Salem	7
Jenkins Orphanage	1		
Mansfield O.	1	Total	88

Length of Time Spent in Reformatory.

Not shown	29	18 Months	5
2 Weeks	1	19 Months	2
30 Days	2	20 Months	1
3 Months	4	2 Years	4
4 Months	2	31 Months	1
5 Months	1	3 Years	4
6 Months	2	43 Months	1
8 Months	2	45 Months	1
9 Months	2	4 Years	1
10 Months	3	4¾ Years	1
11 Months	1	5 Years	2
12 Months	3	5½ Years	1
13 Months	3	6 Years	2
14 Months	1	7 Years	1
15 Months	3		
16 Months	2	Total	88

Were You Discharged, Paroled or Did You Escape?

Paroled	36	Dicharged	33
		Not shown	1
Escaped	18	Total	88

Were You Ever in the North Carolina State Prison Before?

Yes	148	No	2,109
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If so, for What?

Don't know	2	Breaking and entering	6
Aiding and abetting	2	Burglary	5
Assault	4	Car breaking	1
Attempt to murder	1	Conspiracy	2
Bank robbery	3	Embezzlement	1

Felony -----	1	Rape -----	1
Fighting -----	2	Receiving stolen goods -----	4
Forgery -----	9	Robbery -----	3
Highway robbery -----	5	Shooting case -----	1
House breaking -----	2	Shooting in house -----	1
Larceny -----	42	Shooting a man -----	1
Larceny of auto -----	11	Store breaking -----	5
Manufacturing whiskey -----	4	Store breaking and larceny -----	2
Manslaughter -----	5	Theft -----	1
Murder -----	13	Violation of prohibition law -----	3
Narcotic -----	1	Store robbing -----	1
Operating car without license -----	1	Breaking jail -----	1
Perjury -----	1	Total -----	148

WOMEN PRISONERS

As of May 1, 1930

RACE

White	22
Colored	55
Total	77

AGES AT TIME OF CONVICTION

16 Years	2	28 Years	3
17 Years	3	29 Years	2
18 Years	6	32 Years	1
19 Years	7	33 Years	1
20 Years	5	34 Years	1
21 Years	4	35 Years	3
22 Years	5	38 Years	3
23 Years	7	42 Years	1
24 Years	10	43 Years	1
25 Years	4	51 Years	1
26 Years	4	63 Years	1
27 Years	2	Total	77

SENTENCES

6 Months	1	7 Years	4
8 Months	1	7 Years, 6 Months	2
9 Months	4	8 Years	3
1 Years	6	9 Years	2
18 Months	10	10 Years	2
2 Years	5	11 Years, 3 Months	1
2 Years, 3 Months	2	15 Years	7
3 Years	6	18 Years	1
3 Years, 9 Months	2	18 Years, 9 Months	1
4 Years	1	20 Years	4
5 Years	4	22 Years, 6 Months	3
5 Years, 3 Months	1	Life	1
6 Years	3	Total	77

CRIMES

Arson	1	Burning house	1
Assault against child	1	Concealing birth of child	1
Assault with deadly weapon	3	Conspiracy	1
Assault with deadly weapon intent to kill	1	Forgery	1
Burglary	3	Housebreaking	2
		Larceny	9

Larceny of auto	1	Running off with white man	1
Manslaughter	2	Selling whiskey	1
Murder	40	Highway robbery	3
Receiving stolen goods	5	Total	<u>77</u>

PLACE OF BIRTH

State of North Carolina	2	Madison County	2
Anson County	2	Mecklenburg County	4
Beaufort County	1	McDowell County	1
Bladen County	2	Pitt County	2
Buncombe County	4	Robeson County	1
Cabarrus County	2	Surry County	2
Caldwell County	2	Union County	1
Camden County	1	Vance County	1
Catawba County	2	Wake County	3
Craven County	1	Wayne County	1
Cumberland County	1	Wilkes County	1
Duplin County	2	Yadkin County	1
Durham County	2	Arkansas	1
Forsyth County	2	Alabama	2
Granville County	2	Georgia	3
Green County	1	Pennsylvania	1
Guiford County	1	South Carolina	9
Halifax County	1	Tennessee	5
Hertford County	1	Virginia	4

MARITAL CONDITION AT TIME OF CRIME

Single	23	Widowed	8
Married, living with husband	29	Divorced	1
Married, not living with husband	16	Total	<u>77</u>

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

One dependent child	15	Five dependent children	1
Two dependent children	8	Eight dependent children	2
Four dependent children	3		

PRIOR CONVICTIONS

One prior conviction	13	Three prior convictions	1
Two prior convictions	3	Total having prior convictions	<u>17</u>

PRIOR EMPLOYMENT

Employed at time of committing crime	52
Unemployed at time of committing crime	<u>25</u>
Total	77

KIND OF WORK DONE MOST

Cafeteria	1	Mill work	1
Cook	5	Nurse	1
Factory	1	Pool room	1
Farming	5	Textile work	3
House work	27	Tobacco factory	3
Laundry	4	Total	52

FORMER TRADE OR OCCUPATION

Cafeteria	1	Teaching	1
Cooking	11	Tea room	1
House work	39	Textile work	6
Farming	5	Tobacco factory	4
Laundry	4	None	4
Nurse	1	Total	77

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AT TIME OF CRIME

No school	15	Finished ninth grade	1
Can read and write	9	One year high school	2
Finished second grade	1	Two years high school	5
Finished third grade	3	Three years high school	3
Finished fourth grade	8	Four years high school	1
Finished fifth grade	8	Two years college	1
Finished sixth grade	9	Three years college	1
Finished seventh grade	10	Total	77

RELIGIOUS RECORD

Regular Sunday school attendant	54
Regular church attendant	59
Membr of church	59

CHURCH AFFILIATION

Baptist	38	Episcopal	1
Catholic	1	Methodist	16
Christian	2	Presbyterian	1
		Total	59

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Did You Use Whiskey Prior to Your Conviction?

Yes	23	No	54
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Have You Ever Used a Narcotic (Dope)?

Yes	4	No	73
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Have You Had Venereal Disease?

Yes	26	No	51
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Is Your Mother Living?

Yes	45	No	32
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If not, How Old Were You When She Died?

Baby	2	16 Years	2
2 Years	3	18 Years	3
3 Years	2	19 Years	2
4 Years	1	20 Years	2
5 Years	1	21 Years	2
6 Years	1	22 Years	2
7 Years	1	27 Years	1
9 Years	2	28 Years	1
11 Years	2	39 Years	1
14 Years	1	Total	32

Is Your Father Living?

Yes	30	No	47
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If not, How Old Were You When He Died?

Baby	2	15 Years	1
1 Year	2	18 Years	3
2 Years	2	19 Years	1
3 Years	1	20 Years	1
4 Years	4	21 Years	1
5 Years	1	23 Years	2
6 Years	2	24 Years	1
7 Years	1	27 Years	1
8 Years	1	32 Years	1
9 Years	5	34 Years	1
10 Years	4	38 Years	2
11 Years	2	48 Years	1
12 Years	2	Total	47
14 Years	2		

Did Your Father and Mother Live Together?

Yes	72	No	5
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Were They Separated or Divorced?

Separated	4	Divorced	1
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How Old Were You When You Left Home?

6 Years	1	15 Years	8
11 Years	1	16 Years	9
12 Years	1	17 Years	7
13 Years	6	18 Years	7
14 Years	4	19 Years	7

20 Years	5	25 Years	2
21 Years	6	26 Years	1
22 Years	4	28 Years	3
23 Years	3	38 Years	1
24 Years	1	Total	77

Was Your Father or Mother Ever Convicted?

Yes	3	No	74
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If so, For What?

Drinking	2
Not marking road	1

Were You Raised on a Farm or in Town?

On farm	27	In town	50
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Was Any Member of Your Family Insane?

Yes	6	No	71
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If so, Who?

Father	1	Grandmother	1
Mother	1	Uncle	1
Brother	1	Aunt	1

Were You Ever in a Reformatory?

Yes	8	No	69
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If so, Which One?

Not shown	4	Oxford	1
Charlotte	1	Samarcand	2

Length of Time Spent in Reformatory.

2 Days	1	2 Years	2
6 Months	2	2½ Years	1
22 Months	1	7 Years	1

Were You Discharged, Paroled or Did You Escape?

Paroled	3	Discharged	4
Escaped	1		

Were You Ever in the North Carolina State Prison Before?

Yes	1	No	76
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If so, for What?

Assault	1
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APPENDIX

AN ESTIMATE OF PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS,
PRINTING, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT MADE BY ALL
STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS, BASED ON
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

FOOD AND PROVISIONS

Cereal Products	\$148,169
Bread and Crackers	9,097
Dried Fruits	15,774
Canned Fruits	74,461
Fresh Fruits	27,513
Canned Vegetables	70,572
Beans and Peas	28,267
Potatoes	24,750
Fresh Vegetables	36,813
Meats and Meat Products	458,042
Condiments, Flavors and Relishes	67,361
Dairy Products	178,269
Poultry Products	56,331
Beverages	36,061
TOTAL FOOD AND PROVISIONS	\$1,231,480

DRY GOODS AND SEWING SUPPLIES

Dress Goods	66,898
Sheeting	6,377
Table Cloth Materials	3,397
Towels	3,965
Blankets	18,389
Cotton Padding	3,419
Cotton Linters	1,353
Pillows	1,595
Mattress Covers	3,766
Bed Spreads	3,999
Pillow Cases	784
TOTAL DRY GOODS AND SEWING SUPPLIES	\$113,942

WEARING APPAREL

Coats	813
Men's Suits	15,557
Trousers	969
Shirts	5,453
Hose	2,625
Shoes	30,631

Sweaters	1,435
Hats	1,292
Knit Underwear	5,151
Suspenders	408
Overalls	2,615
Girls' Bloomers	37
Dresses	1,569
Girls' Coats	204
Caps	251
Night Gowns and Shirts	372
Aprons	245
Boys' Suits	280
Boys' Caps	87
Girls' Hats	204
Boys' Pants	155

TOTAL WEARING APPAREL \$ 70,353

FARM SUPPLIES

Feed and Forage	96,308
Fertilizers	78,860
Seed and Plants	24,378
Hardware, Lumber and Paint	25,000
Feeds and Forage Produce	200,000

TOTAL FARM SUPPLIES \$ 424,546

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES

Cleaning Supplies	45,084
Floor Oils and Disinfectants	15,751
Brooms, Mops, Brushes, etc.	9,176
Miscellaneous Supplies	8,500

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES \$ 78,511

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLANT SUPPLIES

Coal	388,100
Hardware, Lumber and Paints	140,000

TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF PLANT SUPPLIES \$528,100

OTHER SUPPLIES

Office Supplies	75,000
Hospital and Medical Supplies	150,000
Educational Supplies	151,145
Supplies for Resale	432,000

TOTAL OTHER SUPPLIES \$ 808,145

PRINTING AND BINDING	
Books and Publications for Sale	105,000
Typesetting, Composition, etc.	15,000
Illustrations and Engravings	12,000
Stationery and Postage	10,000
Materials and Supplies	10,000
TOTAL PRINTING AND BINDING	250,000

EQUIPMENT	
Office	45,000
Household	25,000
Hospital	45,000
Class Room and Educational	100,000
Agricultural	25,000
Other	25,000
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	365,000

TOTAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	
PRINTING AND BINDING	250,000
TOTAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	250,000

HIGHWAY COMMISSION	
Supplies and Materials	2,000,000
Equipment	200,000
(Information not available for analysis)	
TOTAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION	2,200,000

TOTAL	2,455,000
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